

# SAN FRANCISCO SENDS A LEPER HERE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

George Pratt, who says he is a leper and who was landed here from the China yesterday, declares that the San Francisco Board of Health told him to come here. He says that Drs. O'Brien and Morrissey of the San Francisco Board, in every way encouraged his leaving for Hawaii. For weeks the ADVERTISER has warned Hawaii against just this thing. There seems a determined effort on the part of the mainland authorities to make this the dumping ground for their lepers. The people of Hawaii must vigorously resist this movement or before they think this country will be saddled with more of that class of unfortunates, the existence of which has already brought us unenviable notoriety. No time must be lost.

THE van of the threatened invasion of Mainland lepers is here. George Pratt, a native of the United States, landed in Honolulu yesterday from the steamship China and states his intentions of staying in Hawaii.

He says that though born a leper, he has cured himself and that his one desire in life is to heal the afflicted on Molokai. He is willing to live there always if he can try his medicine on the colonists.

The steamship authorities knew nothing of Pratt's presence aboard the China as though his feet and hands are maimed by the disease, his face

gives little indication of its presence to the casual observer.

The news of Pratt's having come here was first made known to anyone in Honolulu when he called on George W. Smith, a member of the Board of Health, yesterday.

After going from Smith's store to the Board of Health and back again, Pratt was taken into custody by the High Sheriff and is now at the Kaili leper receiving station under the care of the Board of Health awaiting examination today.

Pratt says that he was advised to come here by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he informed that body he was a leper and that Dr. O'Brien, executive officer, and the other doctors told him this was just the place for him.

The Board of Health of Hawaii met yesterday afternoon to consider the case and after discussion with Federal Physician Carmichael determined to have Pratt carefully examined this morning.

If declared a leper still he will be confined until the China returns from the Orient, when he will be sent back to California.

George W. Smith of the drug firm of Benson & Smith was in his office yesterday afternoon when Pratt sauntered in the sidewalk and asked if Smith was the health officer. Smith said he was a member of the Board of Health. "Well that's just as good," said Pratt. "I'm a leper and I've come from San Francisco to help the lepers at Molokai. My disease is not contagious and I have medicine in my grip which will

do wonders for the Molokai lepers as it has for me."

Smith replied that the Board of Health had its own doctors at the settlement and that if Pratt went there he could never get away. He advised him to return at once to San Francisco. Pratt seemed discouraged and finally at Smith's direction went to the office of Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health. Smith telephoned to Sheriff Brown the leper's call.

To Dr. Pratt, Leper Pratt said about what he did to Smith. When the man returned to Smith's store to get his baggage he was taken into custody by a policeman sent there for that purpose. The members of the Board of Health were immediately notified and a special meeting called for the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The man was taken to the board's rooms before then and was inspected by the members and a number of doctors. To these and to the Advertiser he said: "My name is George Pratt, I am 40 years old and was born in Louisiana. My mother died of leprosy. The disease showed on me when I was 5 years old. I have never been confined or segregated on its account. I have followed my trade of stationary engineer all over the United States. For the last two years I have been working in San Francisco. I have read of the Molokai settlement and as I was cured in Louisiana by the use of certain medicines I made up my mind to come here and help others. I went to the Board of Health in San Francisco and talked with Health Officer O'Brien and Dr. Morrissey and others. They said I would do well to go here. I bought

my ticket at the general office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on Market street. On the steamship I did not keep out of sight particularly and talked freely with the steerage passengers. I made no concealment of my being a leper and I went at once to see the health officer. I have three boxes of medicine and all I want is a chance to use them. If I have to stay on Molokai all my life, well and good."

Pratt's hands and feet are fearfully mutilated by the amputation of several of his fingers and most of his toes but the wounds are all healed and he is robust and strong. Dr. Emerson, who examined Pratt, said he noted an absorption of several bones of the fingers and a brown patch on the left arm. The nose was also affected and several other portions of the body were marked suspiciously.

When the Board of Health met Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Ames, Federal physicians and Dr. Beach of the China were present besides Members Dole, Smith, Winston and Cooper. Chairman Smith at the outset explained how the matter came to his attention through Pratt's visit.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement said that Pratt had informed him that he started for Hawaii with the approval of the San Francisco Board of Health.

Attorney General Dole, a member of the board, remarked that while he was not prepared to state the Territorial law in the case, he believed it the duty of the Territory to oppose in every way the man's remaining here.

"I think," said the Attorney General, "from my conversation with the man

that he will return to San Francisco without being compelled to. I do not blame the Federal quarantine officials for Pratt's entry. But it is a fact that he escaped their vision. We should hold Pratt and send him back as soon as possible if he will go willingly. Otherwise I think the United States officials should communicate with the Treasury Department in Washington and secure a remedy for us."

E. C. Winston, a member of the board, asked if the doctor on the China had discovered Pratt's condition on the trip down.

Dr. Beach, the China's physician, who was present, spoke for himself and said he saw the man on the trip but did not notice anything out of the ordinary with him except that he was a cripple.

Dr. Carmichael said that he was willing to have the man detained at the quarantine station at the board's pleasure.

After some discussion as to the best way to proceed it was agreed to remove Pratt at once to the Kaili station and there have him examined this morning by the board appointed for that purpose, consisting of five physicians and also to have Bacteriologist Hoffmann make a microscopic examination.

Dr. Carmichael said he would be willing to take the board's findings in the matter and if Pratt was declared a leper to send him to San Francisco when the China returns.

Pratt willingly went to Kaili with Superintendent Reynolds, carefully looking after his boxes of medicines, the while.

## SHOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO A COLLEGE SAYS SMITH

S HALL Punahou become a college institution? This is the question which the president and trustees of the famous Island institution of learning put to the alumni of Punahou last evening. The alumni were called to attend a quarterly meeting but few responded to the invitation.

The chief interest of the meeting lay in an address by President Arthur Maxson Smith upon the present conditions of the school and its future. He has made a study of the future of the school and has become thoroughly imbued with the idea of transforming Punahou into a college for the study of the highest branches of learning and a worthy competitor of many of the famous colleges in the States.

The climate, the record of the institution in the past decades, its holdings of property and above all the artistic grouping of appropriate buildings are all conducive to the establishment of a college in the Hawaiian Islands which the president firmly believes will have among its students young men and women from all parts of the United States, even, as he says, many of the colleges in the Southern States are in reality supported by the students who come from the North.

The young people want a change of climate and they go to the South. Such a condition will prevail if there is established in the Hawaiian Islands a college which would have attractive features.

President Smith, speaking for the trustees, believes that within a short time plans will be laid for the establishment of a magnificent college seat at Punahou, equipped with a capable faculty, artistic and appropriate buildings and a course of study which will make it a growing success.

With the Christian foundation such as the proposed college would have, it would be sure to attain the ends sought for—excellence of moral, intellectual and physical training, says Smith.

As to the present plans of the school the president said that these must be considered with the future proposed. The present school accommodations are limited and there is not enough room. The students are in cramped quarters. But he would not have the trustees erect a small building on some excellent spot in order to meet the present requirements and spoil plans for an artistic laying out of the grounds. Punahou Preparatory, which is now occupying a building on Beretania street, next to Queen Liliuokalani, is to be transferred to Punahou. President Smith approves the plan to turn Paiahi Hall, the beautiful stone building, now used by the college, over to the preparatory course. This would give it ample accommodations and the pupils would have environments which would assist them in their studies. The present surroundings are not fit to assist them.

This would devolve upon the trustees the necessity of erecting a commodious, artistic building for many departments of collegiate work—meeting present requirements and answering for the purposes of a college building in the future—and which would ultimately be properly styled the Historical Building.

The present needs of the school he sums up as follows: Gymnasium, Manual Training building, Kindergarten, Historical building, President's house.

President Smith was somewhat modest in mentioning the latter requirement but he called the attention of the alumni to its great necessity. All other schools gave their presidents such accommodations and he believed that the trustees would do the same for its chief educator.

### LAXITY OF STUDY.

He went into conditions as he found them among the students when he first took hold of the school. He said he

found a laxity in the matter of study which was not to his liking. The physical development was a surprise to him and in the matter of athletics he discovered that the young men were up to a standard which compared favorably with schools in the States.

The meeting was opened last evening by A. F. Judd, president of the Punahou Alumni, with a few reminiscences of the organization of the association. It was under Prof. Alexander's presidency at Punahou that the first alumni meeting took place. The prime mover in its organization was Father Damon. There had been grievous lapses in the life of the association—not always to its credit. A month since the present officers met and decided that the time was ripe for a consolidation of the alumni work that would count for something in the development of their alma mater. To this end the quarterly meetings were decided upon.

Miss Mary Winfield, the alumni secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting held in June, 1900. At that time the consideration of a Memorial building was had and it was also recommended that a bronze tablet be set into the building at the main entrance with the names of the early missionaries emblazoned thereon to commemorate the great work performed by them in the establishment of Christian learning and worship in the Hawaiian Islands.

### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Judd then introduced President Smith, who began his address by touching upon the esprit de corps which had manifested itself to him upon his arrival. He spoke in part as follows:

"I have been requested to speak particularly with reference to the plans outlined by the trustees for the future. Before doing that I would like to say something of the inner workings of Oahu College. What I say may seem uncomplimentary to the students but I trust it will have a good effect. When the school opened last September there seemed to be quite a spirit of laxity and insincerity among the students. Probably it was because the teachers were new and may have felt doubtful as to the lines upon which they must proceed and feeling something of the newness of the situation, I think, perhaps, the spirit of insincerity may have taken hold of a great number of them. Perhaps some of them had an erroneous idea of the meaning of the word 'honor.' I presume in all schools there is always a little insincerity. But one thing has been accomplished by the students and faculty which has improved the tone of the school 100 per cent. I noticed at the beginning of the term that despite the ill-effects of the climate the boys were physically active and enjoyed and played football as well as students anywhere else. I have noticed them in football, in the swimming pool and never saw finer specimens of physical young manhood.

### IMPROVED STANDARD.

"I believe the climate is good and develops them and creates vigor. I began to wonder why some vigor could not be put into their studies. After talking the matter over with the faculty we finally drew up some resolutions which called for an athletic board of control, members of which were from the faculty, four from the students, and myself as chairman. This improved athletic conditions and raised the standard of scholarship. This has made the athletic spirit easy of control, and helps out in the studies. The present standard of study is most gratifying and a decided sense of honor seems to have been aroused.

"I think it would be difficult to find another school in the United States where the moral and intellectual tone of the students is better than here. Some one once said to me, 'You would have a great many more students if you would have different classes for study, referring, I presume, to the

Hawaiians, but I have found from the records that among our very best students were the Hawaiians. The total number of students is 88, divided as follows: English and American, 59; Hawaiian-English, or American (part Hawaiian), 12; Chinese-Hawaiian, 6; German-American, 2; Chinese, 10; Portuguese, 4; pure Hawaiian, 1; all others, 4.

### INTELLECTUAL TONE HIGH.

"So far as the intellectual quality of the students is concerned I think it would be impossible to find where the race line could be drawn. I trust that this impression which I have of the students may be set forth to the public through you in the proper light. I am very sorry to hear that simply because we have a mixed constituency here that the intellectual tone of the school is low. That is not true.

"Our plans for the future are not definite. We have adopted a general policy. One is looking to development into a full-fledged college. A lady who was a graduate of Punahou, who is now a graduate of Punahou, told me that Punahou will never be a college, that it was practically a senseless idea.

"I say this community needs a college. It must come. In the correspondence I had with the trustees I became convinced that the trustees had taken very definite steps in the matter, and that they were looking forward to a college course. I came here really prejudiced with the idea of making a college course as soon as our college equipment should arrive. A study of the conditions in the Islands does not throw a great deal of light upon these questions as viewed in comparison with the conditions elsewhere. You have elements in your life here that cannot be duplicated in any other place in the United States.

### TERRITORY NEEDS COLLEGE.

"It has seemed to me on the whole that this Territory should have a college, and that a college must be established very soon. We tried a little experiment in chapel this morning that has convinced me that we need the influence and leadership which can be gained through a Christian college. I made out slips on which were two questions:

"1. Do you plan to go to college?" "2. If Oahu has sufficient buildings and equipment and teachers to offer a complete college course would you take your college course here?"

"I requested them not to feel under obligations to the school or teachers or their families in framing their answers. There were 81 students, who handed in answers. The figures are: 'No' after the first question, 19 answered; they had planned to go to college elsewhere; 41 answered 'yes' to the second question. Of these who answered they intended going away to college 17 were Americans, 1 Chinese-Hawaiian, 1 Portuguese. These figures are interesting when we study the individuals. Some of the best students plan to stay here if a college course is offered. The students who had not planned to go to college did not do so because there was no collegiate course here.

### WOULD DRAW FROM STATES.

"The only way students here can rise to the intellectual level of those who attend colleges in the East is to have such an institution established here. At least twenty-five per cent of all scholars in the schools of Hawaii would come to this college. It seems to me inevitable that the college here would draw many students from the States. There are colleges in the South which are almost entirely supported by students from the North. They must have a change of climate. If we had a college here in this climate we would have numbers of students from every part of the United States.

### DEFINITE FUTURE PLANS.

"Do we plan definitely for a college? Yes.

"Do we plan for it next year or the year after? That is a question I cannot answer. The question of the moment is whether the community is a condition. In the first place we plan some new buildings. We shall see if the ground broken for new buildings, not only from a practical but from an artistic point of view. We must have more room. We are impressed with the absolute necessity for new quarters. From every point of view the physical equipment of the Preparatory school is very poor. I shall stand for new quarters for the Preparatory or discontinue it altogether. The school building and equipment mean much to the child and the surroundings at the present Preparatory are not of the best.

We have planned to put up new buildings on the campus. We must concentrate our entire school equipment rather than have it divided. It is thought next year to put the Preparatory in Paiahi Hall and thus put the trustees into a fixed plan for the erection of a large number of fine buildings for the regular college course."

"NEED OF AN EXPERT. "There should be an expert appointed to examine the grounds of the college—study them, and map them out for an artistic arrangement of collegiate buildings. He should arrange to have them flexible enough to be added to for the next half century. I would say build first in the campus, between Rocky Hill and Maunaloa Road, and make plans for a college or university that will be adhered to in the future. For artistic effect the grounds should be studied with care. To put up a stone building here, a brick one there, and again a wooden one for immediate needs, would be false economy.

"I do not wish to say anything about Paiahi Hall, which will be thought to reflect on anyone. It is a beautiful building, but inadequate for collegiate needs. There is too much hall space and not enough devoted for seating capacity. I would suggest that for the new buildings there should be a commodious college building called the historical building, gymnasium, manual training building."

The need of a president's house was touched upon modestly, and he hoped the trustees would provide a suitable house for the president and his family. He spoke not alone for himself, but for others who may succeed him.

At the opening of the meeting Professor Balloeyus rendered a difficult organ selection and was roundly applauded. Miss Woods, the violinist and musical director of the college, at the conclusion of President Smith's address, played a beautiful selection upon Balloeyus on the piano. After a few remarks by Dr. Emerson, the meeting was adjourned.

### HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

"It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done."

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Maunaloa Seminary.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKA, Maui, November 24.—Today the new Maunaloa Seminary at Sunnyside, Maui, will be formally opened. Exercises which will begin at 10 a. m. will be terminated by a luncheon at noon. A large number of guests are expected. The school has been in session some two weeks now and has its full quota of 100 girls.

## HIS DEATH IS A DARK MYSTERY

Skeleton of a Chinese Found off Nuuanu Road Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A ghastly discovery by school children yesterday in the hau bushes near Forester Moore's residence in Nuuanu Valley has developed a mystery which the police are investigating. The skeleton of a male Chinese was seen by several children who reported the fact at once to Ellen Moore, who telephoned to Captain Pratt of the Waterworks Department. The Attorney General was communicated with and he in turn addressed a letter to the High Sheriff. After the story had gone its official rounds, High Sheriff Brown impounded the following corner's jury: C. H. W. Norton, William Holt, W. Savidge, Chas. Phillips, William Blaisdell and H. Crabbe, and drove them in a wagonette to the place indicated in the Attorney General's letter.

The High Sheriff and the jury were directed to a portion of the road above Reservoir No. 2 and above the Pali saloon, to a bend in the road where a little waterfall descended almost into the road. The party was led directly back of the waterfall for a distance of about 100 yards. Underneath the hau bushes a fearful sight met the gaze of the party. There lay a figure wrapped in rotting clothes, a cursory examination disclosed the fact that no flesh adhered to the bones. The skull was exposed directly to the air and was discolored somewhat. The jaw bone had fallen away. The man had been dressed in a neat black sack coat.

A hat of Hawaiian manufacture made of coconut leaves and covered with a new lining was found lying about two feet away from the body, almost as if before death the hat had been removed from the head and laid upon the ground. The trousers were of a dark color. The shoes were well made and had elastic sides. A measurement of the trousers at the waist showed thirty inches, indicating that the man was small. Near by the head was found a mass of black hair about 12 inches long, to which was attached a cloth braid such as is used by Chinese. This was conclusive evidence that the man was a Chinese. In one of the pockets was found a hair braiding string. The remains were brought to town and the skull now reposes in the Deputy Sheriff's office. No marks of violence could be found and the skull had not been fractured. The jury searched diligently about the skeleton to discover vials, tin or paper boxes, or weapons, but none was found.

Police surgeon stated that the man had in his opinion died some eight or nine months ago. The question has arisen from this whether the man was murdered or whether he died of plague. There is a belief that he may have been a refugee from one of the quarantine camps and made his way toward the Pali, clanked on the way and crawled into the bushes to escape surveillance by the guards who patrolled the valley. There is a theory that he was murdered but there are no proofs of this. No money was found in the pockets and according to the result of the search he was penniless. The police will make a thorough investigation and hope to stumble on some clue which will unravel the dead man's secret.

### QUEEN FOR HILO.

Liliuokalani Will Attend a Luau There Next Month.

Queen Liliuokalani will probably leave for Hilo on the Kinau December 18, in order to attend the big fair being planned by prominent Hawaiian ladies of Hilo and Honolulu, in order to raise funds for an organ to be placed in Hilo church, Hilo.

Prince David is also contemplating a trip to Hilo. He will enter a string of horses in the races planned for New Year's day.

### HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general treatment for sprains, bruises, insect bites and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

Minor report of the army urges the necessity for the reorganization of the entire service.

## THANKSGIVING DAY

THURSDAY,  
NOVEMBER  
29, 1900

Should be long remembered by all good citizens.

Continued prosperity for Hawaii should bring joy to us all, for every one is a participator.

You may want some extras for your Thanksgiving dinner take this year. Let us mention a few specialties that we have displayed in our Thanksgiving Window: Turkey Platters, Carvers, Poultry Shears, Crystal Carver Rests, Corn Holders, Celery Trays, Salad Helpers, Game Sets, Champagne Coolers, Bouillon Cups, Table Ornaments, Roemers, Banquet Lamps, Nut Bowls, Wine Sets, Table Cutlery, Table Silver, Fancy Plates, Bon Bon Dishes, Candelabras.

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold. "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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